FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1849. [NO. 1685.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 3, 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 23 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the office of the Company, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of October next.

By order of the Board.
EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
Jno. M. Rose, Clerk of the Board.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-td

NEW GOODS.

H. Branson & Son

ARE receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c. &c.

Which will be sold for Cash or Produce, as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see.
Sept. 10. 84-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM receiving my FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, &c.,

Which I will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or on time for approved paper.
JOHN D. STARR.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-6w

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Just received and for sale low.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Extra fine IMPERIAL,
Extra fine OOLOONG,
Young HYSON, and
SOUCHONG TEAS.

These Teas were selected in New York City by a judge, as the best which could be procured.
S. J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-tf

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Mrs. Nelson's LAND is postponed until the 1st day of October, Monday of Robeson Superior Court, when it will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-ts

Plank Road, or No Plank Road!

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very extensive assortment of **Fall & Winter GOODS,** selected exclusively by himself in N. York during the past month. His stock embraces a general variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, viz:

Blue, black and brown Broadcloths,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres, of every variety,
Sattinets, Wool Tweeds, Corduroys, Beaver Cloth, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, bro. & blch'd Shirtings, Red and Negro Blankets, together with almost every desirable article in the Staple trade,
Satin and Silk Vestings,
Plain black and fancy Alpacas and Alpaca Lustres, of latest patterns,
Cashmere-de-Ecosses for Ladies' Winter Dresses,
A great variety of Prints, newest styles and most beautiful patterns,
Worsted Shawls; Red, white and green Flannels,
Canton Flannel, Silk and Cotton Dress Shawls,
Apron Checks, Bed Ticks, Ginghams,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders and Combs, with a great variety of notions not enumerated.

Also, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Mule Collars, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, with a variety of articles belonging to the Hardware line.

50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Brown, Crushed, Loaf and Refined Sugars,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Epsom Salts,
A superior article Spanish Indigo, Madder,
Saleratus, Bar Soap, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Hyson, Young Hyson & Gunpowder Tea, best quality,
Pots, Ovens, Spiders and Skillets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
35 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
Blacksmiths' Tools in sets, of superior quality,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 sacks Salt, with a few hhds. prime Molasses.

All of which will be sold as usual at the very lowest prices, for Cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce on the most liberal terms.

All that is required of persons wishing to buy the very best bargains, is to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Old Stand, No. 4 Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 11, 1849. 84tf

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber expects to resume the business of School keeping in this place on the first Monday in October next, in a room up stairs in Mr. John McRae's buildings, a few doors west of the Post Office. If thought desirable, a more retired place can be had soon after commencement.

His terms for Spelling, Reading and Writing, are $3 per quarter—for Arithmetic $4—for English Grammar, Geography, Punctuation, Perspicuity, Algebra, and Natural Philosophy, $5.—Contingencies 25 cts. per term; a term to continue 11 weeks.
MARK RUSSELL.
Sept. 8, 1849. 84-2w

FOR RENT.

THAT large DWELLING HOUSE on Dick street, at present occupied by A. M. Campbell. Also, a Dwelling House on Haymount, joining the situation occupied by Rev. Daniel Johnson. Also, a Warehouse on Gillespie street. For terms, apply to
JAMES JENKINS.
Sept. 8, 1849 84-4w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving at our old Stand, East Corner Market Square, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, embracing every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, all kinds of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's wear, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Fashionable HATS, BONNETS, and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; a beautiful selection of RIBBONS; Ladies', Misses', and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.

☞ The above Stock embraces every style and description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store; and as our *personal attention* was given in the selection of every article, we flatter ourselves we can offer inducements to purchasers. (East Corner Market Square.)
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 6. 84-2m

NEW GOODS & NEW STORE.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, and nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and is now receiving and opening an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and N. York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

and SILK GOODS generally; also an assortment of *Notions*, viz: Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., and a very general assortment of the following goods:

Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.

The subscriber tenders an invitation to all his old customers and the purchasers of goods in this market generally, to give him a call, being determined to sell Goods cheap—and to accommodate customers to the extent of his ability and means—for Cash, Country Produce, or to prompt time purchasers. As he cannot give a catalogue in a newspaper advertisement, please call, and he will show all. This shall cost nothing.
Sept. 10, 1849. 84-8w

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS HOUSE, (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is kept open at present by the Subscriber. Thankful for the liberal patronage received so far, *he pledges himself* to spare no pains to render Travellers that may call on him comfortable during their stay.
ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, Moore co., Sept. 7, 1849. 83-tf

Valuable Mills,

PLANTATION & NEGROES,

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell upon a long credit, my Plantation and Mills lying on the Three Creeks, in Marlborough District, S. C., five miles from Hunt's Bluff Landing on the Great Pee Dee River, and ten miles below Bennettsville. The Plantation contains about 1500 ACRES OF LAND, 3 or 400 Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. It is desirably located, both for residence and planting, being recommended by health and pleasantness of situation, by its quality and certainty in producing crops, and its natural position and structure are remarkably fitted for improvement. This tract includes some fine Bay and Creek Lands, together with the best Cane Pasture for Cattle and Range for Hogs the country affords. On the premises are all necessary buildings, and also a Cotton Screw, and Gin worked by water.

The MILLS are one Wheat, two Grist, and one Saw on the improved plan. They have all been recently repaired and have an extensive custom, being most advantageously situated. The supply of water is obtained from three distinct creeks. Corn and Wheat readily command the best prices, and Lumber is sold at $12 per 1000 feet.

I will also sell some 15 or 20 NEGROES.

☞ Any person wishing to invest at this favorable time, will apply on the premises to
L. B. PRINCE.
August 28, 1849. 84-6w

Now's the time to Sell Land Warrants.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at G, between 13 and 14th streets, Washington City, D. C.
CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Sept. 6, 1849. 43tf

For Sale—A Great Bargain.

AN excellent Dwelling, next South of Mr. J. W. Sandford's, on Dick street.

For particulars, apply to James Banks, Esq.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1849.

James Bryan vs. Joshua Bryan, John Bryan, Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, George Bryan, John S. Pearson, Wm. G. Bryan, and Andrew J. Bryan.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Wooten and wife Jane, George Thaggard and wife Mary, and George Bryan, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to appear at a Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, or Judgment will be taken *pro confesso*, and the bill heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Alex'r J. Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1849.
ALEX'R J. TROY.
[Pr. of adv. $3 25.] 84

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale at low prices, for Cash, Country Produce, or upon long credits to good men.

WANTED—30,000 good Juniper Shingles.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849. 83-3w

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the Collection of Pensions as usual, and remit as directed; will also furnish Blanks to such as want them.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 3, 1849. 83-4w

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,
by J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 3, 1849. 83-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD Coach Smith. One that can come well recommended will be taken either as a Journeyman or Partner. The situation is a desirable one. Address the subscriber at Wadesboro', N. C.
S. D. WAYNICK.
August 22, 1849. 83-4w

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE received in part, and expect by the 1st of September to receive the balance, of their **Fall and Winter Goods,** consisting of their usual variety of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,

&c. &c., which they offer at the lowest market prices, for cash or good paper.
August 27, 1849. 82-8w

Notice to Shippers by Cape Fear River.

AT a meeting of the Presidents, Directors and Proprietors, of the *Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Merchants' Steam Boat Co.*, and *Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.*, held in the Town of Fayetteville, August 21st, 1849, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the owners of Goods, Produce, or Freight of any kind, received by either of the Lines of Steam Boats, are to pay all expenses that accrue in Wilmington, except *Labor, Storage*, and *Commissions*.

Resolved, That the deduction of 10 per cent. on all Ocean Freights, heretofore made to all Shippers of Goods via Cape Fear River, be abolished on and after the first of September next, and the Agents give public notice of the same.

G. DEMING,
President Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
A. W. STEEL,
President Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Proprietors Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, August 21, 1849. 82-6t

TRINITY SCHOOL,

SEVEN MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

REV. P. T. BABBIT, Rector.

THE REV. P. T. BABBIT, late Rector of the Diocesan School of Charleston, S. C., having assumed the charge of Trinity School will enter upon his duties about the middle of October. Meantime the School is in operation and pupils will be received and cared for, till Mr. B. shall take possession.

This School is in a retired, healthful and beautiful situation; its buildings are ample and comfortable, arranged expressly for the purpose; and it offers advantages of a high order for intellectual, moral, and religious culture. The terms payable half yearly in advance, are One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, per annum, for board, and tuition in English, Latin and Greek. For French, an extra charge will be made. The School year is a period of 10 months.

Mr. Babbit being personally known to but few in North Carolina, offers for consideration the following testimonial and references.

"The undersigned having seen from gentlemen of the highest respectability in Charleston, S. C., and in other cities, testimonials to the eminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Babbit for the duties he is about to assume among us, take pleasure in cordially commending him and the institution under his care, to the confidence and support of their friends and of the community."

Charles Manly,	George E. Badger.
Duncan Cameron,	W. H. Haywood,
G. W. Mordecai,	Richd. Hines,
T. P. Devereux,	Kenneth Rayner,
John H. Bryan,	C. E. Johnston.

Mr. B. refers to the following gentlemen:

Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D.; Rt. Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D.; Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, D. D.; Rev. W. M. Green, D. D.; Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D.; Rev R. B. Drane, D. D.; Rev. Jarvis Buxton; Rev. C. F. McRae; Rev. E. M. Forbes, Rev. A. A. Watson; Rev. A. Smedes; Dr. T. H. Wright; Wilmington, A. J. DeRosset, Jr. do.; Hon. Ed. Frost, Charleston, S. C., H. W. Conner, Esq., do., Geo. B. Reid, Esq., do.; W. C. Courtnay, Esq., do.; John Hauckel, Esq., do.; C. T. Haigh, Esq., Fayetteville, E. J. Hale, Esq., do.

P. S. Any inquiries in relation to the School, addressed to Rev. P. T. Babbit, Raleigh, N. C. will be promptly answered.
August 30th, 1849. 83-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November, and terminate the first Saturday in March, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery, by JOHN BELLINGER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice, by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Physiology, by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica, by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics, by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, ST. JULIAN RAVENEL, M. D.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened the 1st day of November under the direction of the Demonstrator.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered by Drs. CAIN and HAYNE at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

Surgical operations furnished by the College Hospital are performed before the class.

Good boarding and lodging can be obtained at from three to four dollars per week.

JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D., Dean.
July 13, 1849. 82-6w

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL $63,000!

$26,000!! $15,000!

100 PRIZES OF $1,000!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class I, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $63,000, 1 of 26,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,477, 5 Prizes of 4,000, 5 of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 100 of 1,000, 239 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
82 td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.
B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

Protection Insurance Company.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.
Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.
Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

DR. MARTIN'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Earickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.
Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.
JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.
Yours with respect,
[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.
J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.
J. & T. WADDILL.
August 11, 1849. 80-tf

TURNIP SEED.

LONG Island Turnip Seed, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 23. 77tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to
B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW FALL GOODS,

BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.
August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.
WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
August 12, 1849. 80-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, for the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile busines. They intend to keep a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery; and will sell as low as any other house in this place. An examination of qualities and prices is only necessary to insure sales.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., }
August 13, 1849. } 81-tf

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days.
E. J. HALE.
August 6.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
July 23, 1849. 77-ts

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.
H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.
NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.
NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.
JOHN W. MURPHY.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.
JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

THE BICETRE IN 1792.

It was in the latter end of 1792 that Pinel, who had been appointed some time before Medical Superintendent of the Bicetre, (a lunatic asylum,) urgently applied for permission from the authorities to abolish the use of the irons with which the lunatics were then loaded. Unsuccessful, but resolved to gain his object, he repeated his complaints with redoubled ardor before the Commune of Paris, and demanded the reform of this barbarous system.

"Citizen," replied one of the members of the Commune, "to-morrow I will pay you and the Bicetre a visit. But wo to you if you deceive us, and are concealing the enemies of the people amongst your madmen!"

The member of the Commune who spoke thus was Couthon. The next day he arrived at the Bicetre.

Couthon was himself, perhaps, as strange a sight as that which he had come to see. Deprived of the use of both his legs, he was always carried about on men's shoulders; and, thus mounted and deformed, he, with a soft and feminine voice, pronounced sentences of death; for death was the only logic at that moment. Couthon wished to see, and personally to question the lunatics, one after another. He was conducted to their quarter of the building, but to all his questions he received but insults and sanguinary addresses, and heard nothing amidst the confused cries and mad howling but the chilling clank of the chains reverberating through the disgustingly dirty and damp vaults. Soon, fatigued by the monotony of the spectacle, and the futility of his inquiries, Couthon turned round to Pinel, and said, "Ah, citizen, are not you yourself mad to think of unchaining such animals?"

"Citizen," replied the other, "I am convinced that these lunatics have become so unmanageable solely because they have been deprived of air and liberty, and I venture to hope a great deal from a thoroughly different method."

"Well, then, do what you like with them; I give them up to you. But I fear you will fall a victim to your presumption."

Now master of his actions, Pinel commenced the next day his enterprise, the real difficulties of which he had never for a moment disguised to himself. He contemplated liberating about fifty raving madmen without danger to the more peaceable inmates. He decided to unchain but twelve as a first experiment. The only precaution he judged necessary to adopt was to prepare an equal number of waistcoats—those made of stout linen, with long sleeves, and fastened to the back, by means of which it is easy to prevent a lunatic doing serious mischief.

The first whom Pinel addressed was the oldest in this scene of misery. He was an English captain; his history was unknown; and he had been confined there for forty years. He was considered the most ferocious of all. His keepers, even, approached him with caution; for in a fit of violence he had struck one of the servants with his chains and killed him on the spot. He was more harshly treated than the others, and this severity and complete abandonment only tended still more to exasperate his naturally violent temper.

Pinel entered his cell alone, and addressed him calmly. "Captain," said he, "if I take off your chains and give you liberty to walk up and down the yard, will you promise me to be reasonable, and to injure no one?"

"I will promise you; but you are making game of me. They are all too much afraid of me, even you yourself."

"No, indeed, I am not afraid," replied Pinel; "for I have six men outside to make you respect me; but believe my word; conclude in me, and be docile. I intend to liberate you, if you will put on this linen waistcoat in place of your heavy chains."

The captain willingly agreed to all they required of him, only shrugging his shoulders, and never uttering a word. In a few minutes his irons were completely loosened, and the doctor and his assistants retired, leaving the door of his cell open.

Several times he stood up, but sank down again; he had been in a sitting posture for such a length of time that he had almost lost the use of his limbs. However, at the end of a quarter of an hour he succeeded in preserving his equilibrium; and from the depth of his dark cell he advanced, tottering towards the door. His first movement was to look up at the heavens, and to cry out in ecstacy, "How beautiful!" During the whole day he never ceased running up and down the stairs, always exclaiming, "How beautiful! How delightful!" In the evening he returned of his own accord to his cell, slept tranquilly on a good bed which had been provided for him in the mean time, and during the following two years which he spent at the Bicetre he never again had a violent fit; he even made himself useful, exercising a certain authority over the other lunatics, governing them after his fashion, and establishing himself as a kind of superintendent.

His neighbor in captivity was not less worthy of pity. He was an old French officer, who had been in chains for the past thirty years, having been afflicted with one of those terrible religious monomanias of which we even now-a-days see such frequent examples. Of weak understanding and lively imagination, he conceived himself destined by God for the baptism of blood—that is to say, to kill his fellow-creatures, in order to save them from hell, and to send them straight to heaven, there to enjoy the felicity of the blessed! This horrible idea was the cause of his committing a frightful crime.—He commenced his homicidal mission by plunging a dagger into the heart of his own child. He was declared insane, confined for life in the Bicetre, and had been afflicted for years with this revolting madness. Calmness at length returned, but without reason; he sat on a stone silent and immovable, resembling an emaciated spectre of remorse. His limbs were still loaded with the same irons as when first he was confined, but which he had no longer strength to lift. They were left on him as much from habit as from the remembrance of his crime. His case was hopeless. Dr. Pinel had him carried to a bed in the infirmary; his legs, however, were so stiff and contracted that all attempts to bend them failed. In this state he lived a few months longer and then died, without being aware of his release.

The third presented a strange contrast. He was a man in the prime of life, with sparkling eyes; his bearing haughty and gestures dramatic. In his youth he had been a literary character. He was gentle, witty, and had a brilliant imagination. He composed romances full of love, expressed in impassioned language. He wrote unceasingly; and, in order to devote himself with greater ardor to his favorite compositions, he ended by locking himself up in his room, often passing the day without food and the night without sleep. To complete all, an unfortunate passion added to his excitement; he fell in love with the daughter of one of his neighbors.—She, however, soon grew tired of the poor author, was inconstant to him, and did not even allow him the consolation of a doubt. During a whole year the anguish of the poor dreamer was the more bitter from concealment. At length one day he saw the absurdity of his despair, and, passing from one extreme to the other, gave himself up to every kind of excess. His reason fled, and, taken to the Bicetre in a raging fit, he remained confined for twelve years in the dark cell where Pinel found him flinging about his chains with violence. This madman was more turbulent than dangerous, and, incapable of understanding the good intended to him, it was necessary to employ force to loosen his irons. Once he felt himself at liberty, he commenced running round and round the court-yard until, his breath failing, he fell down quite exhausted. This excitement continued for some weeks, but unaccompanied by violence, as formerly. The kindness shown to him by the doctor, and the especial interest he took in this invalid, soon restored him to reason. Unfortunately he was permitted to leave the asylum and return to the world, then in such a state of agitation. He joined the political factions of the day with all the vehemence of his passions, and was beheaded on the 8th Thermidor.

Pinel entered the fourth cell. It was that of Chevinge, whose, liberation was one of the most memorable events of that day. He had been a soldier of the French Guard, and had only one fault, that of drunkenness. But once the wine mounted into his head, he grew quarrelsome, violent, and most dangerous from his prodigious strength. Frequent excesses caused his dismissal from his corps, and he soon squandered his scanty resources. At length shame and misery plunged him in despair, and his mind became affected. He imagined that he had become a general, and fought all who did not acknowledge his rank. It was at the termination of a mad scene of this kind that he was brought to the Bicetre in a state of fury. He had been chained for ten years, and with stronger fetters than his companions, for he had often succeeded in breaking his chains by the mere force of his hands.—Once in particular, when by this means he had obtained a few moment's liberty, he defied all the keepers together to force him to return to his cell, and only did so after compelling them to pass under his uplifted leg. This inconceivable act of prowess he performed on the eight men who were trying to master him. From henceforth his strength became a proverb at the Bicetre. By repeatedly visiting him Pinel discovered that good dispositions lay hidden beneath violence of character, constantly kept excited by cruel treatment. On one occasion he promised to ameliorate his condition, and this promise alone had greatly tranquilized him. Pinel now ventured to announce to him that he should no longer be forced to wear his chains. "And to prove that I have confidence in you," added he, "and that I consider you to be a man capable of doing good, you shall assist me in releasing those unfortunate individuals who do not possess their reason like you. If you conduct yourself properly, as I have cause to hope you will, I shall then take you into my service, and you shall not leave me."

Never in the mind of man was there seen so sudden or complete a change: the keepers themselves were forced to respect Chevinge for his conduct. No sooner was he unchained than he became docile, attentive, watching every movement of Pinel, so as to execute his orders dexterously and promptly, addressing words of kindness and reason to those lunatics with whom he had been on a level but a few hours previously, but in whose presence he now felt the full dignity of liberty.—This man, who had been unhumanized by his chains during the best years of his life, and who doubtless would have dragged on this agonizing existence for a considerable length of time, became at once a model of good conduct and gratitude. Frequently in those perilous times he saved Pinel's life; and one day, amongst others, rescued him from a band of ruffians,

posed the unloosening of their irons.—When liberated they would not leave their prison. Either from grief or want of understanding, these unhappy creatures were insensible to the liberty now offered to them.

After them came a singular personage, one of those men whose malady is the more difficult to cure, from its being a "fixed idea," occasioned by excessive pride. He was an old clergyman, who thought himself Christ. His exterior corresponded to the vanity of his belief; his gait was measured and solemn; his smile, sweet yet severe, forbade the least familiarity; every thing, even to the arrangement of his hair, which hung down in long curls on each side of his pale, resigned, and expressive countenance, gave him a singular resemblance to the beautiful head of our Saviour. If they tried to perplex him, and said, "If thou art him whom thou pretendest; in short, if thou art God, break thy chains and liberate thyself!" He immediately, with pride and dignity, replied, "In vain shalt thou tempt thy Lord!" The sublimity of human arrogance in derangement.

The life of this man was a complete romance, in which religious enthusiasm played the first part. He had made pilgrimages on foot to Cologne and Rome, and had then embarked for America, where, among the savages, he risked his life in the hope of converting them to the true faith. But all these travels, all these voyages, had the melancholy effect of turning his ruling idea into monomania. On his return to France, he publicly announced himself as Him whose gospel he had been preaching far and wide. Seized and brought before the Archbishop of Paris, he was shut up in the Bicetre as a lunatic, his hands and feet were loaded with heavy irons, and for twelve years he bore with singular patience this long martyrdom and the incessant sarcasms to which he was exposed.

Argument with such minds is useless; they neither can nor will understand it. Pinel, therefore, never attempted to reason with him; he unchained him in silence, and loudly commanded that every one for the future should imitate his reserve, and never address a single word to this poor lunatic. This line of conduct, which was rigorously observed, produced an effect on this self-conceited man far more powerful than the irons and the dungeon. He felt himself humbled by this isolation, this total abandonment, in the full enjoyment of his liberty. At length, after much hesitation, he began to mix with the other invalids. From that time forward he visibly improved, and in less than a year he was sufficiently recovered to acknowledge the folly of his former ideas, and to leave the Bicetre. * * *

Fifty lunatics were in this manner released from their chains in the space of a few days. Amongst them were individuals from every rank of life and from every country. Hence the great amelioration in the treatment of insane patients, which, until then, had been looked on as impracticable, or at least fraught with the utmost danger.

CUBA AND ITS RESOURCES.

This Island, one of the earliest discoveries of the great admiral, has been known to Europe since 1492, and borne successively the names of Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, and Ave Maria, and has found refuge from this confusion of titles in the aboriginal appellation. The most westerly of the Antilles, it equals in area that of all the other West Indies together, and is one of the large islands which approaches nearest the North American continent, one hundred and thirty miles, from which, an eminent Cuban naturalist maintains, by some great convulsion of nature, at no very remote day, it has been separated. The length of the island, which extends nearly east and west, from the 74 deg. to 85 deg. west of Greenwich, is about six hundred miles, and its average breadth is about one hundred—between the 20th and 25th parallels of north latitude. It is blest with the prodigal fertility of tropical climates, while the elevation of its mountains permits the productions of colder climates to thrive. This lofty range of mountains, extending from Cape Antonio to the Punta de Maysi, divides the island into two equal portions, and on its declivities and in its valleys are regions as fertile and as healthful as any in the world. Rising to the height of 8,500 feet, it contains the sources of various streams which abound with peculiar and delicious fish, and bring down no inconsiderable portion of gold dust, once esteemed of importance, but which now is neglected because the labor necessary to collect it, if expended in the cultivation of the soil, would yield thrice the return. The mountains also abound in other mineral wealth, among which are copper, iron and the magnetic stone. Silver is also found.—The most valuable of these mines, however, are those of copper, which, since the completion of a portion of an elaborate system of railroads, one hundred and ninety-five miles of which are now in operation, have proved most profitable investments. Principally in the hands of foreign capitalists, they employ many thousand miners, the wants of whom provide, for the small planters, that greatest of all protections and encouragements, a home market.

Marble and coal are also known to exist in inexhaustible quantities, and the value of the latter is daily becoming more apparent, from the rapid consumption of wood by the immense *azucarias* or sugar estates of the Island. This coal, exceedingly bituminous, is evidently an out-crop of the great asphaltum beds which, in more than one of the Antilles, evince themselves in the lakes of mineral tar. It is now employed in the gas works of the city of Havana, and has been found of great purity and good quality.

The Island abounds in magnificent harbors, one of which, that of Habana—named, tradition says, from an Indian goddess of that name, a statue of whom is placed over more than one of the gates of the city, is probably the best in the world. With a narrow entrance expanding into a magnificent bay, it is capable of enclosing the navy of the world, and from the earliest day has been so carefully fortified as to be considered impregnable. Neither history nor scrutiny sustain this idea, for, in the middle of the eighteenth century, an expedition, under the orders of the British Admiral Vernon, composed of a small force of royal marines and a few regiments of colonial troops, landed a few miles below the city, all the defences of which, including the Moro, it carried without unusual difficulty. The new art of war, with its immense batteries, steam and rockets, would certainly reduce the place to necessity in a very short time. Matanzas, Trinidad, Sant lago, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Escondido, have also excellent facilities for improvements and fortifications.

The climate is, when we consider the latitude, salubrious, the year being divided into a dry and a wet season. The warmest portion of the year is July and August, when the mean temperature of each day is about 84° Fahrenheit. The coldest is in December, when the mercury ranges about 50°, except when the wind, known as *el norte*, blows, during which the instrument shows a rapid declension.

So fertile a soil is not known to exist in any portion of the globe. It has been known to produce three crops a year, and in ordinary seasons two may be relied on. The profusion of its flora, the variety of its forests, are unsurpassed; while the multitude of its climbing shrubs give a luxurious richness to its scenery, which contributes to make it one of the most fascinating countries in the world, Nowhere is life so easily supported, and is man so delicately nurtured. In addition to the plantain, the puca, of two varieties; the potato, yam, Indian corn, rice, melons, chesnut, cocoanut, pineapple, amana or custard apple, medlar, banana, orange, lemon, shadock, and lime, abound. The growth of the forests comprise the mahogany tree, cedar, lignumvitæ, various kinds of ebony, the noble palm tree, and numerous woods for building.

On this island, capable of supporting in opulence a population equal to that of Spain, are strewn less than a million and a half of men, of which six or seven hundred thousand are white, two hundred thousand free negroes, mulattoes, and Zambos, while the rest are slaves. It is supposed that but two-fifths of the island is cultivated, the rest being wilderness, uninhabitated and despoiled, by ruthless Spanish avarice, of the glorious forest trees, which struck the early navigators with such amazement.

The chief riches of the island result from its exports, which consist of sugar, coffee, tobacco, wax, cocoa, molasses, honey, rum, maize, &c. The first of these is infinitely the most important, and is probably the only one which is regularly increasing, in spite of the changeable seasons, hurricanes, and the immense direct and indirect taxation to which the planters are subjected. The great increase may be estimated from the fact in 1842, 617,648 boxes were exported, and in 1847, 1,274,811. The exports for the last fiscal year ending with November, were 1,210,917. Of other articles during the same time, were exported 708,941 *arrobas* (25 lbs.) of coffee, 205,559 hogsheads of molasses, 11,909 pipes of rum, 4,647,737 pounds of tobacco, 141,239 boxes (thousands) of segars, and 561,826 quintals of copper ore.

The cultivation of coffee has nearly been destroyed. Nothing shows the great decline of the trade more than the fact that, in 1847, 2,833,567 *arrobas* were exported, while in 1848 there were only 708,491. The consequence is, that a great portion of the *cafetal* are now abscended and the land appropriated to grazing, sugar estates, or rice plantations. The tobacco crop rapidly increases, and will as long as the passion for Havana and Principe segars shall last. The plant is peculiarly different from our own, maturing in less time, and the soil is able to bring two crops per annum. In 1842 the crop was 5,942,833 lbs.; in 1847 it rose to more than 9,000,000. That of 1848 was somewhat diminished by a season unusually unpropritious, and by hurricanes.

The following table shows that there has been a gradual increase of exports for many years, and of consequent prosperity:

	Yearly av. of imports and expts.	Increase during five years.	Percentage of increase.
1823 to 1830	$30,926,111		
1831 to 1837	36,314,950	$5,395,745	14.9 per ct.
1838 to 1842	49,073,615	12,750,659	25.9 "
1843 to 1847	50,140,797	1,056,182	2.1 "

The number of arrivals during 1847, at its ports, was 3740, and the number of clearances 3346. The amount of American tonnage employed in trade with it is 476,773 tons.

Such are the resources of Cuba, and from them it is customary to conclude that the Island has enjoyed a paternal government, and enlightened care from the crown of Spain. Such is not, however, the case; for, of all countries in the world, it is probably the most and worst governed. All power in the hands of two officers, the Captain General, civil and military governor, and the Intendente, responsible directly to the Spanish crown, who has charge of the fiscal affairs and of commerce—crowds of greedy Spaniards in every employment; an army of 20,000 men quartered on a population of 1,500,000; vexatious taxes, infringements on natural right, monopolies of everything, unblushing bribery, flagrant corruption, constant espionage, and an ecclesiastical system behind that of England in the times of the Tudors, are its principal features. Rigid censorship of the press, a want of all provision for education, and a degraded and worthless nobility, arrest the attention of every stranger, and make him wonder how any race, intelligent as the Cuban Creoles, can remain quiet and see their beautiful island doing nothing for itself, and wasting its treasures upon a people which prize it only as a means of supporting sloth and want of energy. This wretched state of affairs points to a reaction, but, when it comes, Cuba, with her population of 1,500,000, and her immense resources, must win her own freedom, or, if she do not, will deserve to be enslaved.

Quite a Difference.—General Taylor stated when at Chambersburg, Pa. lately, that fifty years ago he passed through there, when a young officer in the army, and on his way from Baltimore to Pittsburg, the whole of the distance he travelled on foot. Now he goes as the honored President of a mighty nation.

Innocent Confession.—A lady at confession, among other heinous crimes, accused herself of using rouge. 'What is the use of it?' asked the confessor. 'I do it to make myself handsomer.' 'And does it produce that effect?' 'At least I think so, father.' The confessor on this took his penitent out of the confessional, and having looked at her attentively in the light said: 'Well, madam, you may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it.'

From the Washington Republic.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

General Taylor returned to the city on the morning of the 8th instant, after an absence of four weeks. He reached Washington greatly reduced in strength and flesh, but, we are happy to inform our readers, without disease; repose and the influence of domestic life will soon, we trust, repair his health.

The several attacks which the President encountered may be attributed to the fatigue of public receptions, and the excitements which are incident upon a continuous mingling with large masses of people. It was the desire of General Taylor to pass through the country with as little display as possible. It was more his object to see his fellow-citizens at their homes, in their shops, and mines, and manufactories, upon their farmsteads, and in their cities, than to be seen by them. His object he accomplished, as far as their affectionate interest would permit him to do so. Whatever of ceremonial attended his reception any where was the arrangement of others, designed for the most part for convenience sake.

Such was the enthusiasm of the people, that no municipal arrangements could restrain them, and they pressed to see him until they were as the President remarked, nigh killing him with kindness.

Although it was known that this tour was broken up on account of his health, the President on his return to Washington, was met at every town and stopping-place, between the Falls of Niagara and this city, by large concourses of people, who greeted him with their welcome and cheered him with their unaffected sympathy. At many places their enthusiasm wellnigh overcame the forbearance which his health exacted, and it was with difficulty that they were restrained from demonstrations and proceedings which might have periled his safety. His own prudence, too, was taxed in repressing a desire to accommodate himself to the wishes of his countrymen. Now that he has arrived home, and in safety, the gratification he feels in recurring to the scenes through which he has passed is qualified by regret that he has been compelled, by untoward and unavoidable circumstances, to disappoint any portion of them.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER, 8TH INST.

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS ASSAILANTS.

It has been said that "no man is so blind as he who will not see," and the past and present violent course of the Opposition Press, in reference to the Administration, furnishes strong evidence of the truth and justice of this old proverb. It matters not what steps are taken by the Government, however judicious and prompt, to prevent a breach of our national obligations—however consistent with the dignity, and vindicatory of the rights of the country—however successful in maintaining the important principle of "the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and Laws"—cavilling denunciation and abuse attend them all. The Union, especially, has distinguished itself by its perverseness, illiberality and virulence. Its venerable Editor seems to have lost the will and power of seeing things straight. To his distorted vision every thing is dark and gloomy—nothing but horrible phantoms of "Neros" and "bloody butcheries," acts of "perfidy, deceit, folly, and imbecility on the part of the Administration," rise up and press upon his weakened optics. He seems to be under the influence of a monomaniac delusion, and delights in fighting shadows and dreadful spectres, summoned by his own distorted imagination. From the day that the result of the Presidential Election was certainly known, some symptoms of his threatened malady were discoverable, but the disease did not reach its crisis, and assume so violent and malignant a type, until "the axe of Proscription decapitated" some of the old officials, who had been feeding at the public crib so long, that they thought they had acquired an indefeasible claim to its continued use and enjoyment. This "ruthless" act, and the weeping and wailing of other disinterested patriots who were intent upon devoting the residue of their lives to the service of their country, in the comfortable and dignified possession of place and profit, unstrung the nerves of the veteran "Ex-Official Organ." Hearing their sobs and lamentations sounding in his sympathising ears, phrenzy took possession of his mind, his optics became clouded by fury, and, shrieking with anguish and rage, he vowed "war to the knife" against the bloody-minded head of the Government and Cabinet.

It must be admitted that he has faithfully kept his vow. Never at any previous period in the history of political warfare in the country, that we have ever heard of, has there been exhibited so ceaseless, unscrupulous and vindictive a spirit of opposition and detraction. One would have supposed that there was something in the exemplary character and services of Gen. Taylor to disarm the rancor even of the bitterest partizan opponent, and that the man who, for nearly forty years, had borne arms for his country, and whose brilliant victories had added fresh lustre to that country's fame, would at least have been shielded from petty defamation and ribaldry. No! so, however. Every attempt has been made to hold him up to ridicule and contempt, as an "imbecile," as ignorant, illiterate and perfidious, "a mere automaton in the hand of a corrupt cabal who governs the country in his name:" His speeches made during his Northern tour have been caricatured, and, for the first time, in his case, has the respect always due to the Chief Magistrate, and justly demanded by *national services*, failed "to silence envious tongues." Every step of his progress, as is indignantly remarked by the Richmond Republican, "is dogged by some hound of detraction, following steadily at his carriage wheels, and yelping out his impotent wrath with every breath." And, yet, shameful to say, this yelping is re-echoed by presses which claim to observe the laws of decency and courteous propriety.

We cannot better close these remarks than by the following article from the Richmond Republican of Tuesday:

COURSE OF THE OPPOSITION TOWARDS GEN. TAYLOR.

It has heretofore been customary, when a President of the United States visited his fellow citizens in various parts of the country, to treat him with the courtesy which is due to his office, and which gentlemen in private life of the most opposite political opinions cordially extend to each other.—The press, which is generally esteemed the voice of the party to which it is attached, has tutored itself to a polite demeanor, in conformity with the universal usages of civilized communities and the sacred rights of hospitality. Accordingly, when Gen. Jackson, a man whose personal and political bearing had made him as odious to the party opposed to him as it was possible to conceive, visited the Northern States, he was received with the most marked respect, and Whigs vied with Democrats in doing honor to one who was the President of the United States as well as an illustrious military chieftain. The same general rule of decency was observed when Messrs. Van Buren and Polk went forth from the capital to accept the invitations of their fellow citizens to visit their firesides and break bread at their tables. We mean no disrespect to the memory of Mr. Polk, when we add that, apart from the consideration due to the Presidential office, neither he nor Mr. Van Buren had ever performed any acts which were recognised as *national* services, and which consequently entitled them to the common gratitude and respect of the whole nation. Nevertheless, both these gentlemen were received with the distinction due to the station which had been conferred upon them by their country.

Contrast this universal custom with the course of the opposition press towards Gen. Taylor during his Northern visit!—Their columns are occupied with the most miserable attempts to bring the venerable patriot into general ridicule and contempt. Stories are industriously circulated, of his gross ignorance and incapacity, which have not a shadow of foundation in truth. Every step of his progress is dogged by some hound of detraction, following steadily at his carriage wheels and yelping out his impotent wrath with every breath.—Such is the course adopted towards a man in whom the people of the United States have expressed their confidence, by conferring upon him the highest office in their gift; a man who, unlike Gen. Jackson, has ever manifested a kind and gentle spirit towards his political opponents, as well as political friends; a man who, unlike Messrs. Van Buren and Polk, has performed services which, according to the common consent of both parties and the unanimous voice of the nation and the world, were *national* services of the most illustrious description, and, consequently, entitling him to the respect at least of the whole nation. *This* man is denounced and derided; this American warrior, fresh from victorious battle fields, is treated in a manner which we might well expect from the Mexican press, if he were making the tour of Mexico, instead of his own country; this aged patriot, who has grown gray in defending the American flag, and whose valor and loyalty to the Republic have been enthusiastically chaunted by the whole Democracy of the nation, is now made the target of ten thousand poisoned arrows, as though he were some Benedict Arnold who had betrayed his country in the darkest hour of her fortunes.

Such a denial to Gen. Taylor of the common courtesy extended to all other Presidents on their visits to the people—such unprecedented abuse as from first to last has been showered upon his head, is not calculated to enhance the reputation of our country abroad, or subserve the interests of the party which resorts to it at home. We may form some estimate of the light in which such conduct is viewed by the world, by supposing the invaders of Hungary to be driven from her shores, and the men by whom it was accomplished to be denounced and assailed by their own countrymen. What would be the feelings of every man, woman and child, in this country, were we to hear of any portion of the Hungarian press stigmatizing Kossuth as a dotard, and endeavoring to bring Bem and Dembinski into general contempt, as ignorant old fools? The world would turn its back upon such ribaldry with a loathing more profound than its present hatred of the Austrians. It would justly declare that despotism in its most malignant form is an angel of light in comparison with ingratitude. It would say, with one voice: Even were Kossuth a dotard, a life of patriotism and virtue should consecrate the infirmities of age, and cause the very eventide to glow with the lustre of its sun of fame. Even were Bem and Dembinski ignorant soldiers, they had knowledge enough to save Hungary when, but for them, she would have been lost, and it illy becomes them whom they have rescued from destruction to brand their imbeciliiy and to seek to bring them into general contempt.

We do not claim for General Taylor, that glorious American soldier whose successful valor, is the admiration of the whole civilized world, the least exemption from any or all the legitimate weapons of political opposition. The wisdom and propriety of his Presidential course should be judged without the slightest reference to his past services. Let him be tried by his acts; let him be opposed, by those who do not approve his course, with the determination and the spirit, but also with the courtesy, of the knights of chivalry. We ask no quarter for him, and he asks no quarter for himself, either as a civilian or as a soldier. But, for the honor of the country, let him be spared low and libellous epithets; let him be fought with the warrior's sword, and not the assassin's stiletto; let him fall, if fall he must, in a fair field, and by a mode of warfare which will not make victory as disgraceful to his enemies as unfortunate for his country.

FROM THE INTELLIGENCER, OF THE 11TH.

We commented, in our last paper, with just indignation and severity, on the illiberal course pursued by the Opposition press towards General Taylor, during his late Northern tour. We lay to-day, before our readers, an extract from an article in the Albany Argus, (which the Union, a few days since, copied and introduced with commendatory remarks,) the courseness and vulgarity of which must excite the disgust of every man, whose gentlemanly feelings and sense of propriety rovolt at the use of such dirty weapons of attack. The Argus, speaking of the President's tour, says:

"This tour, commenced without invitation, and with no motive but a political one, and that made cruel and selfish by the existence of an epidemic which the excitement of Presidential parade tended to increase, is not calculated to elevate its hero in the estimation of the people. For ourselves, we can imagine nothing more ridiculous than the spectacle of a Chief Magistrate riding through the country, his squat form bedecked with wreaths and gold-lace, like a prize ox, his bowels in disorder, his head hardly less confused, receiving the kisses of his deputy postmasters' wives and daughters, and showing by his crude and undigested fragments of speech, and the frequent prostration of health, that even this is too much for his mental and bodily constitution."

Now, we put it to the good sense and good feeling of every reader, Whig or Democrat, to say, whether this is proper and becoming language to be applied to the President of the United States. Does it not evince a stronger allegiance to the service of party, than respect for the constituted authorities of the land? Does it not tend to bring our country itself into contempt, by thus coarsely assailing its Chief Magistrate? Does it not prove the utter hollowness and deceit of the professions of these clamorous Democrats, who pretend to regard the voice of the people as little less than "the voice of God?" Are the manifestations of respect tendered to an aged public servant, to be thus travestied, and his temporary infirmities and disease to be made the subject of heartless ribaldry? There can be but one indignant answer; and the Opposition press will find that their attacks but the more endear to the mass of the people him whom they attempted to hunt down and destroy.

THE HUNGARIAN CATASTROPHE.

There has been much talk in the London papers lately, of certain letters from the Hungarian President, or Governor, Louis Kossuth, to General Bem; said to have been found in the carriage of the latter, when it was captured after a defeat of the Hungarians in Transylvania. Extracts only from this correspondence have been given, in some of the English and French papers; but the Courier and Enquirer furnishes the whole, translating from the Vienna *Correspondent*.

Only one thing is made reasonably clear by these letters—that almost from the moment when the tremendous power of Russia was thrown into the scale, the contest on the part of the Hungarians was well nigh hopeless. So early as June, it appears, from the showing of Kossuth himself, the fortunes of the Hungarians began to be overclouded; their courage and gallantry were crippled on every side by their comparative want of resources, adequate to cope with the vast power brought into the field against them. Even so early as June, it appears, while we were excited and comforted with repeated accounts of Hungarian triumphs on every hand, the Hungarians were in fact checked and hampered in every direction, driven to severe straits by the difficulty of obtaining supplies, and gradually but irresistibly hemmed in by a closing circle of superior forces, in the face of which there was clearly but one hope, and that a desperate one—from a last, concentrated effort, even the success of which could scarcely be more than temporary.

It seems to us that the publication of these letters must dispel in every mind the belief that Gorgey has played traitor. He may have been as much too sensible of the hopelessness that attended the prolongation of the struggle as Kossuth was too obstinate in demanding it, but we think it cannot be gainsaid that his course was dictated by an honest conviction.

New York Com. Adv.

History of General Bem.—Of a noble Gallician family, he first saw service as a lieutenant under Davoust and Macdonald in the French expedition against Russia. On the re-organization of the Polish army, his military talents procured him a military professorship; but his independent spirit, and his bold utterance of free opinions, subjected him to long imprisonment, and even torture. In the Polish revolution his great skill as an artillery officer gained him the command of that branch of the service. Up to a recent period he has lived in retirement in France and England, devoted to scientific pursuits. He was on his return to his native land, when the command of the National Guard of Vienna was conferred on him, which he held with honor up to the surrender of the city.

A price being put on his head, he escaped to Pesth; and Kossuth and the War Committee gladly availed themselves of his military genius, since so amply displayed in the fields of Transylvania.—Bem's greatness and gallantry as a soldier are not more remarkable than his humanity as a man. Despite the vile calumnies of the insatiate libellers of freedom in the German and English press, he has in no single instance abused the fortune of war, but has been generous to excess in forbearance. Indeed, throughout the war, the whole conduct of the Hungarians towards their prisoners has been chivalrous, and offers a noble contrast to the cold-blooded fusillades on defenceless men, and the scourgings of delicate women, of the Austrians.—*Westminster Review.*

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury announces that Doctor Davis, who has been absent in Turkey in the employment of the Sultan for several years, has just returned to South Carolina, his native State. He superintended the model farm for the Sultan, and undertook the culture of cotton in Turkey on the method pursued in the United States with considerable success.—He gave instructions in agriculture to a large number of Turks. His residence in Turkey was very advantageous to that country, as he was instrumental in introducing works of science and scientific modes of culture, which have been adopted. The present Sultan is resolved, if possible, to avert the ruin which seems to hang over the Ottoman empire in Europe, and has made great efforts to break down the old and fatal regime and to establish foreign modes of agriculture and manufacture.

The Mercury says that Dr. Davis has brought valuable contributions to the agricultural interests of that State, viz, the Cashmere goat, which, crossed upon the Scinde goat, produces in the south of France a better fleeced animal than the original Cashmere; the water-oxen, which are valuable in boggy soils, while the females are good milkers; the Thibet-shawl goat; a pair of Brahmin cattle, which makes fine beef, and are used for carriage and saddle purposes, pacing and cantering well, and frequently travelling sixty miles a day; also, an assortment of useful poultry and seeds adapted to the climate.

The Mercury says there can be no doubt of the perfect adaption of South Carolina to browsing animals, such as the goat family, the Vicuna and Alpaca sheep of South America, &c.

Good as Gold.—One our exchanges justly observes that "good newspapers are the only paper currency that is worth more than gold or silver."

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, DELIVERED 3D SEPT.

Ruffin, C. J., F. Studer *v.* R. Wilson, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

W. Curtis *v.* John Smart and others from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

E. Burch *v.* Samuel Davidson from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

Den on demise of Joseph King *v.* William Britain, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed.

Martin Rickman *v.* W. R. Williams, from Buncombe. Judgment affirmed.

William S. Norment *v.* Ann Johnson, from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed.

Daniel Pace *v.* M. Freeman, from Henderson. Judgment below reversed and judgment for plaintiff on the verdict.

Jeremiah King *v.* David Shuford and George Shuford from Henderson. Judgment affirmed.

State *v.* Matthew Wilson, from Catawba; judgment affirmed.

Wilie Gaither *v.* Eusibus Hethrick, from Caldwell. Judgment affirmed.

Moses Smith *v.* D. Davenport from Henderson. Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

Henry Trontman *v.* Jacob Trontman, et al. from Cabarrus. Equity decree affirmed with costs.

E. Bryan *v.* D. & J. Miller, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed.

L. Ray & C McPeters, Adm'rs. *v.* Edward Wilson et al. Equity from Yancey. Bill dismissed with costs.

Goodson *v.* Goodson, from Lincoln. Equity Bill dismissed with costs.

Nash, Judge, Den on demise of Matthew Wallace *v.* Maxwell from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed.

P. S. Bumgarner *v.* Mauney, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Robert D. Alexander, Ex., *v.* Joseph N. Alexander, Equity from Mecklenburg. Declares that the proceeds of the note did not pass under 6th clause of the Will and went to the next kin. Costs paid out of the fund.

Thomas *v.* Thomas, from Iredell. Judgment affirmed.

C. B. Wheeler *v.* N. B. Taylor, Equity from Rowan. Bill dismissed with cost.

Davidson & Davidson *v.* Blackwood and others. No error in the decree below.

Sherrill *v.* Shuford from Catawba—all the exceptions overruled and report confirmed, except 7th and 8th for $5 and $36—plaintiff pays costs.

Pearson, Judge, William A. Wallace *v.* Thomas Douglass, from Cabarrus. Judgment reversed and venire de novo.

D. C. Howell *v.* E. S. Howell, from Henderson. Judgment reversed and venire de novo.

Howell and wife *v.* E. S. Howell, from Henderson. Judgment affirmed.

Peter Green *v.* James Phillips in Equity from Rutherford. Interlocutory decree reversed and injunction perpetuated except balance due on mortgage debt.

J. M. Smith, Ex. of J Smith *v.* Naomi Leeper from Gaston. Nonsuit set aside, and venire de novo.

John Irwin and W. W. Elms *v.* J. B. S. Harris and others, in Equity from Mecklenburg. Interlocutory decree affirmed with costs.

Post Office Burgalry.—Some time during the night of Sunday last, one of the windows in the rear of the northern section of the Exchange building was raised, and the northern door of the room occupied as the Post Office forced open. The burglar or burglars must have been cool and deliberate in their operations, as the candle standing on one of the tables was used to fecilitate an examination into the state of affairs in the office by the unauthorized intruder, and the careless scamp in extinguishing the light, used a handful of paper, instead of the extinguisher, which was lying in the candlestick.

A small hatchet, apparently the instrument employed to force the door, was left in the office. It is rather remarkable that there appeared to have been little understanding on the part of the person or persons that entered, as only a few letters were broken open, and as far as is known, nothing in the shape of money, or drafts are missing.

The letters in the boxes do not appear to have been disturbed, nor was any demonstration made upon the iron chest in the office, which contained some valuable packages. No clue whatever has yet been obtained as to the perpetrator of the crime.

Charleston Courier.

A WELL CONCERTED INTRIGUE!

Valuable Secret Disclosed!

THE welfare of the American people renders it necessary that they should be made cognizant with a very momentious and valuable secret, having an intimate connection with their pecuniary interests, the great importance of which, urgently demands their most serious and deliberate attention. There can be very little doubt that there exists in the whole human family an universal disposition to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," so long as they see others of the *genus Homo*, (whether by the exercise of a more astute understanding, or the result of purely fortuitous circumstances) dwelling in marble Halls, surrounded by profusion, and revelling in luxury, ease and contentment. Openly and fearlessly objecting to such "unequal handed justice," and coolly determined to destroy this *exparte* medium of basking in the sunshine of fortune, and if practicable establish an equilibrium in society, PYFER & CO., the truly fortunate, far-famed and old established Lottery Brokers, generously impart to the public the offspring of their laborious researches in the abstruse mysteries of the dark ages—*the arcanum of wealth!* The cabalistic words are seven in number, and when arranged according to the directions of the *Cabala*, signify

"Look to Pyfer & Co. for Riches!"

MOST BRILLIANT RESULTS AGAIN!

Every Lottery showers its treasures!

Correspondents read the glorious evidence!

PYFER & CO. Public Benefactors!

☞ **See the virtue of the first order!**

$25,000, Whole Ticket, numbers 23 49 58, drawn 20th August was sent to South Carolina. The result of the first order! ☞ See managers' official drawing of that date.
$7,000, Whole Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Louisiana.
$10,000, Half Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$5,000, Half Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$18,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$7,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$5,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to New York.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$4,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Virginia.

☞ Every every Prize paid and on file.
PYFER & CO. always refer to the Managers!
Every person should try his or her luck!
The first trial often Draws the Capital!

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

PYFER & CO. sell all the large Prizes!

☞ ONE ORDER MAY DRAW A FORTUNE! ☜

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER 1849.

All Orders strictly confidential at Pyfer & Co's.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$30,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	$10	$25 00
3	5 of 12,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 50
4	20,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	5	15 00
5	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
6	24,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn	5	17 50
7	13,500	78 Nos.	13 drawn	4	13 25
8	5 of 20,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
10	26,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	25 00
11	24,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
12	30,000	72 Nos.	13 drawn	10	32 50
13	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
14	18,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 25
15	45,000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	15	45 00
17	27,500	75 Nos.	11 drawn	8	27 00
18	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 50
19	30,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
20	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5	18 50
21	15,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	4	14 00
22	37,500	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10	32 50
24	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8	27 50
25	20,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5	16 25
26	30,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	10	32 50
27	20,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5	18 75
28	10,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	4	10 75
29	66,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	20	62 50

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers' Printed Drawings, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw.—All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule) for a Package or Single Ticket to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hungarian Overthrow.—Surrender of the Magyars.—Escape of Bem and Kossuth.—Gorgey a Prisoner.—Proposed Marriage of Buonaparte.—France and the Pope.—Cholera in England.—The Markets, &c.

ST. JOHN'S, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

The latest Intelligence from Hungary is embraced in advices from Vienna to the 26th ultimo, and is unsatisfactory and full of contradiction. The Weiner Zeitung of the 25th ultimo furnishes what it calls an explanation of Georgey's surrender, which amounts to nothing.

The London News, in speculating on the cause and result of the downfall of Hungary, says that the belief is general throughout the continent that Gorgey surrendered to Paskiewitch on a pledge from the Russian commander that the Czar would recognise the independence of Hungary.

The latest intelligence encourages the belief that Klapka still held possession of Comorn. One account affirms that on the 18th ultimo an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.

Jellachich arrived at Temesvar on the 16th ultimo. He is said to have met with no opposition, and found the road over which he travelled covered with arms and warlike stores, which had been abandoned by the defeated Magyars.

Gen. Haynau, in his last bulletin, reports that at the present moment all the Barrat and all Transylvania were cleared of the Hungarians.

On the 19th ultimo Beesary's corps of 7,000 foot and 1,000 horse, with 4 000 muskets and two gannon, surrendered to the Russians, laying down their arms at Borojere. Bem and Guyon, being surrounded by Gen. Luder's army, left their troops and made their escape. The Hungarians, numbering about 8,000 men, with 50 cannon, being left without leaders, laid down their arms.

Since the capitulation of Arad 25,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured.

Prince Paskiewitch had delivered Gorgey, the chief of the rebellion, the former deputies of the Diet, and all the prisoners and materials of war, to the Austrian commander.

A despatch from General Willmader, received at Temesvar on the 19th ultimo, announces that the Hungarian leader of the ninth corps had made proposals of capitulation to Gen. Remoschen, who was pursuing them, stipulating the freedom of the officers upon parole, by giving oath to present themselves when summoned.—General Haynau, however, rejected these conditions, and summoned them to surrender at discretion. In the mean time the pursuit continued without relaxation.

It is said that the Emperor's decision concerning Gorgey's surrender is, that a portion of his army be enlisted in the imperial ranks, and a portion dismissed to their homes, and that the officers be put upon trial.

Gorgey is not to be brought to Vienna, but carried to Olmutz, or some Bohemian fortress.

Accounts from Pesth, to the 21st ultimo, state that it was rumored that Kossuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia. Other accounts affirm that he had been seen passing through Lappa, whilst accounts from Turkey assure us that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, where they embarked in an English ship.

A letter from Gorgey to Klapka directed the surrender of Comorn, assigning no reason but the hopelessness of success and a wish to give peace to his country.

The latest intelligence by the Europa states that Comorn had capitulated to the Austrian forces, and that the Minister of War had entered the fortress. The country of the Waag is entirely evacuated by the Hungarians. Kossuth has positively left Araab for England, with the Hungarian crown and jewels.

GERMANY.

It appears that the scheme of Confederation proposed by Russia, Tuscany, and Hanover, has been ratified by seven other States. Ten others have announced their intention to ratify, and seven others had not declared.

Acc

A letter from Florence states that the Tuscan Government had prohibited any funeral service in memory of Charles Albert.

General Oudinot having been recalled from Rome, Monseigneur Savelli has assumed the reins of Government. General Oudinot left Rome on the 22d with 10,000 troops, transferring the chief command to Gen. Rostolan.

There is no doubt that a hostile feeling exists between the French diplomatists and the Pope.

Pope Pius positively refuses to recognise as his soldiers any who have borne arms against him. On the other hand the French Government have recognised all who are willing to continue in the army.

Out of ten delegates from the provinces there is only one ecclesiastic. Every thing is in an unsettled state, with but little prospect of improvement.

ENGLAND.

The mortality of the week exhibits a continued increase in London. The deaths from cholera were 1,276, and from all diseases 2,457, which is an increase of 228 on the bill of mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 47 in the deaths by cholera. In Liverpool the deaths for the week were 682, of which 408 were of cholera, being a decrease of 161 in the total mortality, and 106 from the deaths by cholera. In many cases injections were introduced into the system of the patient by the veins of the arm, in the last stage of the collapse. The patient immediately rallied, and was completely restored in a day or two.

THE MARKETS.—Liverpool, Sept. 1.

There has been another arrival from India, and the commercial advices are of the same favorable character as those previously received.

The news by the Cambria, from America, has had a hardening effect in the Liverpool Cotton market. In the early part of the week prices were a shade higher. Afterwards the market became tame, and prices receded from an eighth to a quarter. On Friday the loss was nearly recovered, and Brokers agreed upon the following quotations, which are the same as those brought by the Niagara: Fair Upland 5⅞; Mobile 5⅝; Orleans 5⅝; middling qualities 5⅜ a 5½. The week's transactions were 33,800 bales.

There was a prospect of a good harvest, and the market for Breadstuffs had receded. Transactions were only for retail.

Money continues abundant with a growing demand.

At Paris the funds are advancing. The same may be said of Hamburg, Vienna, Antwerp, and Amsterdam.

The demand for American flour has been limited. Baltimore and Ohio has sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s.; old western canal 23s.; uninspected and heated 19s. to 19s. 6d.

Corn is in limited demand at 25s to 26s. for mixed white and yellow; and 27s. 6d. a 28s. per quarter for prime white.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Hungarian and Roman Republics—Action of the Administration—Despatches from our Consul at Cuba—Important Statements, &c.

Attempts are being made in certain quarters to throw discredit upon the administration in consequence of their not having recognized the Roman Republic previous to its downfall, or the Hungarian government whilst struggling for existence. We do not believe there is a public man in this country, who does not sympathize with the cause of liberty, wherever it may take root, and still less do we believe that any member of the present administration is opposed to the popular cause—the cause of freedom and resistance to tyranny.

The facts as regards Rome are briefly stated. When Major Cass was appointed Charge to the Eternal City, he was instructed by Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, to watch the course of events, without taking any part to report home how matters were going. When Mr. Clayton came into office he at once enlarged those instructions, and directed Major Cass to use his own judgment as to the period of recognition of the Roman Republic, but to recognise it at the very earliest moment he considered it safe and practicable. It will thus be seen that so far from the administration being unfavorable to the Roman Republic, that it used every means to facilitate its recognition, leaving it wholly to the discretion of the democratic Charge, so as to avoid the delay, which would be necessary were he to report home before acting. Major Cass was the representative of the opinions of the former administration, and if he has failed in his duty, the present cabinet cannot rightfully be charged with the offence.

As to Hungary, not only were all the sympathies of the administration with the unfortunate Hungarians, but the most active exertions had been used to ascertain their true position, with a view to their recognition, if found practicable. The sudden disastrous issue of the contest but proves how impolitic it would have been, had this government permitted its feelings to bring it into an act which might have involved us in a European war.

Despatches, we understand, have been received from the American consul at Havana, confirming in a great measure, the rumored insurrection in Cuba. A soldier in the cautopian regiment whilst on parade, shouted "Viva la Republica!" "Viva Gen. Lopez."

The officer in command immediately drew his sword and advanced to cut him down, when at that instant another soldier levelled his musket and shot the officer through the heart. General Lopez, for whom the soldier shouted, is the Spaniard who has already made some noise in New York, and is believed to be one of the principal movers in the "secret expedition." If proof were neccessary to show that the object of the expedition was a descent upon Cuba, this would go far to prove it. The Cuban government were seriously thinking of letting the slaves loose against the insurgents; and if this horrible plan is put in operation, we may look for a repetition of the frightful scenes of St. Domingo.

The consul, it is understood, wrote for a vessel of war to protect American citizens in Cuba, as there was a strong feeling against the Americans, upon the supposition that they were inciting the disturbances. Fortunately for the safety of our citizens there, the government had dispatched, several days ago, the fine frigate Germantown, to Havana, which place she probably reached a short time after the date of the consul's dispatch.

Amber Strawberry.—It is said that a new strawberry has lately been cultivated in the neighborhood of London, which promises well. It arrives at perfection when the usual varieties are over, is of amber color when ripe, and of delicious quality.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1849.

NEW COTTON.—We learn from the Carolinian that two bales of New Cotton were received here on Tuesday last from Marlborough District, and sold for 9½ cents. And that four more bales were received on Thursday from Marion District, and sold for 9⅜ to 9½.

THE MAINE ELECTION took place on the 10th. The Portland Advertiser says that the result, as regards the State Legislature, is doubtful—it being probable that the Democrats would have a small majority in the House, but the Senate, at the opening, will stand 15 Whigs and 11 Democrats. Other accounts state the Democrats have elected majorities in both branches of the Legislature, and that the election of Governor by the people is doubtful.

THE FALL OF HUNGARY.—The news by the Europa, which we publish to-day, leaves but little doubt that this gallant people have been crushed by the combined forces of Austria and Russia. The deed is done! "The last resting-place of Continental Liberty is invaded, and the last faint gleam of Republicanism is overshadowed and put out."

Hungary has fallen! The heavy heel of the Cossack now tramples upon her liberties, and her existence as a Nation will henceforth be known as among the things that were.

"Oh! Righteous Heaven! ere Freedom found a grave,
Why slept thy sword, omnipotent to save!"

But the deed is done! And while we grieve over the fate of a gallant people—gallantly struggling for the maintenance and preservation of their liberties—we are forced to grieve as "those who have no hope." Hungary has indeed fallen! The dreadful *knout* or Siberian exile awaits her gallant leaders, while her people will be ground down and crushed under a tyranny from which there is no hope of redemption. In the language of a cotemporary, "The last act of the European tragedy is before us, and the curtain drops upon a scene terrible enough to alarm the friends of liberal principles, in whatever part of the world they are now to be found—in Great Britain or in the United States! The sword is sheathed, and Mon-archy is the victor. Thus ends the grand series of events that, following in the train of the Parisian Revolution of 1848, gave birth to a hope that a mighty and combined effort was to be made for the disenthralment of Europe. The effort has been made, and has cost rivers of blood, but in France, where it began, it has eventuated only in a contemptible farce—in Italy a comedy—in Hungary a tragedy."

The reception of the news in this country has created a degree of surprise equalled only by the intenseness of the regret that it has called forth. Never, perhaps, since the fate of gallant Poland—

"When leagued Oppression poured to Northern wars
Her whisker'd pandours and her fierce hussars,"—

have the sympathies of the American people been more warmly enlisted in the cause of Continental Freedom. Meetings were held and being held to cheer and animate the gallant Magyars, and we too fondly hoped (alas! the "wish was father to the thought,") that they would in the end work out their own independence. But they have failed; and all that is left us is to condole with them over their misfortunes, and to offer our country as a sanctuary for all who may be so fortunate as to escape the persecutions of their barbarous conquerors.

LATE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Thursday last from Chagres, which place she left on the 1st inst., bringing news one month later from California.

The "Alta California" newspaper of the 19th July states that the Legislative Assembly of that District has dissolved itself, and the people, of all parties, had seconded the recommendations of Gen. Riley. And on the 1st of August, the election for civil officers, which had been ordered by him, took place, with the following result:—

Peter H. Burnett, Judge of the Superior Court; Horace Hawes, Prefect; John W. Geary, Alcalde; John Turk and John T. Vioget, Second Alcaldes; Talbot H. Green, for Town Council; Edw'd Gilbert, Myron Norton, Wm. M. Gwin, Joseph Hobson, and W. M. Stewart, Delegates to the Convention; and Wm. D. M. Howard, Francis J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Francisco Sanchez and Rodman M. Price, supernumerary Delegates.

The 1st of Sept. was the day fixed for the assembling of the Convention to adopt a State Constitution, &c.

During the month of July, there arrived at San Francisco, by sea, 3614 persons, about 3000 being Americans. The advanced companies of the Rocky Mountain Emigration were entering California by the Northern route.

New discoveries of gold deposites were every day being made, and since the rains had ceased, the researches had in many instances proved flatteringly successful.

Constant accessions to the mining community were taking place, and the best feeling prevailed, except in regard to foreigners—the Americans having very generally determined to expel them from the mines.

On the North Fork of the American River very rich deposites of gold had been found. The daily average obtained per man is set down at one ounce. A story of a Baltimorean, recently arrived there, was very generally credited. In one week, he is stated to have taken upwards of $6,000 worth of gold from one spot, and this unaided and with common mining implements.

Although the heat of the weather was excessive, it was not accompanied by the amount of sickness which had been apprehended. At Sacramento city the range of the mercury at mid-day is 115 degrees in the shade.

At San Francisco, on the night of the 15th of July, an armed party of Americans made an attack upon several bodies of Chilians and other foreigners, whose tents were torn down and destroyed, the contents stolen or damaged, and the occupants knocked down, shot at, and otherwise mal-treated. These acts were committed by a number of lawless persons, mostly discharged volunteers. The citizens of San Francisco, in consequence of this outrage, forthwith met in town meeting and formed themselves into a police for the arrest of the offenders. Seventeen were arrested and imprisoned on board the U. S. ship Warren until a trial could be had, when several were found guilty, and received the following sentences:—

Samuel Roberts to ten years' hard labor in the penitentiary where the Governor of the Territory of California may direct; Theodore R. Saunders to ten years' hard labor; John Curley to pay a fine of $1,000 and to one year hard labor; David Gale to pay a fine of $500, and six moths in the penitentiary at hard labor; Augustus S. St. John to pay a fine of $500, and bond for $5,000 to keep the peace for twelve months; J. F. Barker to pay a fine of $250, and bond of $2,500 to keep the peace for twelve months; Wm. Mickle to pay a fine of $250, and to give a bond of $2,500 to keep the peace for twelve months. The prisoners, after being sentenced, were remanded on board ship until the Governor should be heard from.

After the occurrence of the above riot, the Chilians left the vicinity of San Francisco, without offering any resistance.

The country, generally, was considered prosperous,—gold and provisions plentiful.

At the Mines the society was said to be better than at San Francisco,—many honest, sober, hard-working men being there, who rigorously enforced the laws they had made for the protection of life and property.

The Empire City brought 49 passengers, and gold to the value of $603,153 59—about $200,000 of which was in the hands of passengers.

THE COTTON TRADE OF CHERAW.—The Gazette publishes a statement of the receipts of Cotton at that place for the year ending on the 1st September. The total amount received was 27,324 bales, as follows:—

Anson,	13,333
Chesterfield,	3,815
Richmond,	2,823
Marlborough,	2,446
Montgomery,	1,925
Union,	1,442
Stanly,	914
Cabarrus,	415
Mecklenburg,	407
Lincoln,	146
Lancaster,	131
Marion,	115
Darlington,	106
Catawba,	84
Iredell,	81
Robeson,	55
Rowan,	52
Randolph,	11
Guilford,	8
Gaston,	6
York,	5
Stokes,	4
Total,	27,324

From this statement, it will be seen that Anson county, *North Carolina*, produces nearly one-half of the Cotton sent to Cheraw; and that of the whole amount, North Carolina raises fully three-fourths, viz:

From North Carolina,	20,766 bales.
" South Carolina,	6,618 "

MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It gives us pleasure at all times to read and to disseminate any information in regard to the Mineral or Agricultural resources of our State. The Editor of the Ashborough Herald has lately visited some of the Gold Mines in the adjoining counties, and thus speaks of the "Parker Mines," in Stanly county, which were discovered forty or fifty years ago, and have been worked with various success ever since:—

"The gold is principally found in the small streams that flow through the mineral region, or in the low-lands adjacent to them, in a stratum three or four feet below the surface. The hills are no doubt rich, but as yet their products have been small, no regular veins having been discovered. The stratum alluded to is dug up and washed in the usual way, by which process gold is found in a granular state. Lumps of considerable size are sometimes found. In 1824, on the lands of Mr. Howell Parker, a lump of four pounds 10 oz., steel-yard weight, was found. In 1838, two lumps were found; one weighing three pounds, the other one pound two ounces. Many large pieces, the weight of which we could not ascertain, have been found in different localities. The gold found in these mines is very pure, being worth 97½ cents per pennyweight. It is greatly to be regretted that they are not worked on a more extensive scale, and with means proportioned to the profits which they afford."

"Gold Hill," in Rowan county, the Editor describes as "the prince of mines in North Carolina." Discovered by Arch'd Honeycutt, Esq., about seven years ago, it has since been the field of extensive and profitable operations. At this place there are three steam engines in operation, which, with the machinery thereby propelled, originally cost not less than $30,000. These engines are severally rated at forty, thirty, and fifteen horse power, and grind from 50 to 125 bushes of ore per day, and consume from 60 to 80 cords of wood per month. The three companies at this place have 160 laborers in their employ, whose wages range from $5 to $10 per month. Experienced English miners who work under ground receive $40 per month; slaves who attend them $13.

There are four stores, one carriage manufactory, one saddlery, four physicians, one lawyer, and one minister. The population of the village is 910.

The amount of gold taken from the mine since its discovery, according to the most reliable information, cannot be less than $800,000. The fee simple of the land is held by Mrs. Heilig, who has made numerous leases to gentlemen of enterprise and capital. Many of these have amassed opulent fortunes by their operations here.

The Editor says that "the labor done at this place is almost beyond conception. The sound of machinery, the thunder of the blast, and the merry songs of the toiling, (Sundays excepted,) may at all hours be heard. Laborers under ground work 8 hours per day, those above 12. If the reader wishes to know what is going on at a depth of 300 feet, he must go and examine for himself, for we cannot tell, although we explored those capacious subterranean abodes of the living. There the sound of the hammer and joyous laugh are heard as above, and there are displayed the beauties of the mineral world. Acres have been excavated, and a stranger might wander for days without being able to find his way to the upper world. The traveller can form no just idea of what is going on at Gold Hill without exploring the depths below, which may be done with entire safety, provided one can look danger full in the face without trepidation."

A letter published in the Danville (Va.) Register from the Saura-Town Region of North Carolina, describes that section of country lying between the Yadkin and the Dan, and also the valley to the North-East of the Dan, as the "richest in the known world in point of mineral wealth." He says that it is peopled with a race of men most wofully deficient in regard to energy of character. "Nature has done everything, while man has done nothing. Iron is manufactured here on the same principle and after the same antediluvian manner that it was in Europe centuries before Columbus discovered America." The writer, however, says that their torpidity is owing to the want of Railroads or other means of getting their products to market—his visit there being for the purpose of examining into the practicability of navigating the Roanoke and its tributaries by steam.

In regard to the mineral resources of the country, the writer says:—

I have found in this vicinity beds of limestone and marble, almost at every turn, and have traced for miles veins of the richest iron ore, very few of which have as yet ever been disturbed by the hand of man.

While in Danville I was much amused at seeing large quantities of Thomaston Lime (for sale there) that had been transported nearly a thousand miles, and I was still more amused (although it was on a grave subject) at beholding a large slab of polished marble wending its way up the Roanoke to Danville and thence to Leaksville.

The slab in question was originally taken from a quarry in Vermont (where most of the marble used for tombstones is obtained,) thence transported to the Atlantic where it was purchased by a resident of Leaksville, who had placed upon it an appropriate epitaph in memory of some dear departed friend, and then transported to his home where it finally found a resting place in the immediate vicinity of a vastly superior quality of North Carolina marble, which is distributed throughout this region and particularly near the Dan River in quantities that may truly be termed inexhaustible.

I noticed also in Danville, that your Foundrymen send all the way to Pennsylvania for anthracite coal to melt their iron and consider it cheaper at $16 a ton than they do charred coal which they can get at four cents per bushel. This high price is being paid by your citizens for coal while a better quality of semibituminous coal lies in unlimited quantities along the banks of the Dan, not more than 30 miles above your place.

The Dan River coal improves in quality as you ascend the river, and near Danbury it becomes a most splendid article of bituminous coal admirably calculated for smelting iron ore. It lies above the river and in the most desirable manner for mining with the least possible expense and trouble.

Thus it may be said this section of country abounds with coal, limestone and iron ore of the very best quality, while the land for agricultural purposes is equal to any in this State, yielding heavy crops of corn, wheat, Irish potatoes, (natives of America,) of the very best quality, and almost every other vegatable requisite or desirable to garnish the most dainty table, or to fill the stomach of a hearty man.

The Hon. H. A. Newman, member of Congress elect from the Wheeling District in Virginia, died at Pittsburg on the 8th.

New Post Route.—A new weekly Post Route has been established from Floral College, Robeson county, to Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., Maj. Alexander Watson contractor. The mail leaves Gillopolis Post Office Tuesday morning, and arrives at Laurel Hill before noon, and leaves that place same day immediately after the arrival of the Southern mail via this place, and arrives at Gillopolis same evening via Stewartsville. The establishment of this route is a matter of great convenience to that section.

Cheraw Gazette.

Texas Election.—The latest accounts from Texas confirm our previous reports, that P. Hansbrough Bell has been elected Governor of that State, and David S. Kaufman and Volney E. Howard its Representatives in the next Congress. The two latter gentlemen are Democrats, of course; but many of our readers will be surprised to learn that Texas has elected a Whig Governor, as appears by the following paragraph from the Richmond Whig:

"*Governor of Texas—Well Done!*"—A letter from Henderson, dated the 25th of last month, states that P. H. Bell, Esq., a Virginian by birth, is unquestionably elected Governor of Texas. The issue was not so much a political one, but Mr. Bell is Whig, and that will do very well for Texas. The Locos are greatly annoyed and surprised at his election."

Mr. Collamer left his residence in Vermont last fall to be absent some three months during the session of Congress. Being called to the Head of one of the Executive Departments, he has been detained at Washington some six months longer. After this protracted absence, he takes a short respite to revisit his family, and the motive imputed is to electioneer in Vermont. We cannot but wonder at that strange discernment that would ascribe a motive so utterly useless, whilst it was apparent that this temporary return to his home was required by affection and duty, by the necessity of giving some attention to his private affairs, and providing for the removal of his family to the seat of Government.

National Intelligencer.

Some of the papers (remarks the Alexandria Gazette) are publishing what purport to be extracts of letters from France, giving the opinion that the French government will not receive Mr. Rives as Minister to that country, in consequence of dissatisfaction with him, when he was Minister during Gen. Jackson's administration. We do not believe there is the slightest authority or foundation for any of these reports or opinions. The French government would not, it is presumed, be guilty of any such folly. It is probable that Mr. Rives will be as acceptable as any other gentleman in the country.

Death of the Hon. Edward J. Black.—It is our painful task, says the Augusta Constitutionalist of the 5th inst., to announce the death of the Hon. Edward J. Black, of Scriven county, a gentleman of distinguished talents, and for several years a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia. He died on Saturday, the 1st inst., in Barnwell Dist., S. C., at the residence of Mr. George Robertson, the grand father of Mrs. Black. Mr. Black had been in declining health for several years.

California Gold.—The Philadelphia North American publishes the following authentic statement from the United States Mint:

The deposites of California gold to the 31st of August were:

At the Philadelphia Mint	$1,740,620 07
At the New Orleans Mint	175,918 73
	1,916,538 80
Add the deposites of 1848	44,177 00
Total deposites from California	1,960,715 80
The coinage of gold dollars at the Mint in Philadelphia to the 31st ultimo, was	462,539 00
At the Branch Mints to July 31st	133,227 00
Total coinage of gold dollars	$595,766 00

The Charleston *Courier* says: "We are requested to state that delegates to the St. Louis and Memphis Convention will be passed over the South Carolina, Georgia, and Western and Atlantic Railroads free of charge, going and returning.—Tickets for which can be obtained at the Railroad office, State street."

A Reminiscence of Chicago.—In the year 1834 a gentleman called upon the writer of this article and asked him to draw a deed of conveyance for two lots in Chicago. It was done. Chigago was then an outpost of the West. A small military station had been placed there, and our Indian agent's home was there.

The proprietor of the lots said they were two of the finest lots for stores in the new town which was to grow up there. They were sold for a very small sum to some merchant in Detroit. The inducement for the sale was that the merchant had promised to build warehouses upon them.

We believe he did, and thus began the progress of Chigago. In the year 1835 and '36 speculation, especially in Western lands, was carried on to an enormous extent. Several New York gentlemen of capital became interested in Chicago, and made great exertions for it. It was well situated, and has since grown rapidly. A day or two since we saw the census just taken of Chigago, making 23,500 inhabitants! The whole of this flourishing young city is the growth of fourteen years.

Cincinnati Atlas.

Mr. Dubley, a candidate for Governor of Texas, says that he practiced medicine in early life, was a minister of the gospel, for several sessions a member of the Legislature, and also practising Attorney. He probably failed to succeed in either; and being of so progressive a turn of mind thought he might make a first rate progressive Locofoco Governor.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 22d ult., by Allen J. Cameron, Esq. Mr. DUGALD CAMPBELL to Miss CATHARINE JANE LESLIE.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. O. Stedman, Mr. JOHN D. LOVE, to Miss MARY ORME NUTT, daughter of John Nutt, Esq., all of that place.

Near Wadesborough, on the 6th inst., by John Broadaway, Esq., ALLEN CARPENTER, Esq. to Miss MARGARET TEAL.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday night last, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. JOHN K. McGUIRE, leaving a wife and two young children.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, on the 16th instant, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, the Almighty, in the inscrutable dispensation of his All-wise Providence, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed friend and fellow-member, JOHN K. MCGUIRE, in whose demise our Corps has lost a valuable member, our town a worthy citizen, and his family a tender husband and father: And whereas, it is meet and fitting that we give some expression to our regrets on this melancholy occasion: Be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That we regard with unfeigned sorrow the early death of our late worthy member, JOHN K. MCGUIRE, who was alike endeared to us by the warm and generous impulses of his nature, and his long and intimate connexion with the members of this Corps.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to his afflicted family and friends the assurances of our sincere condolence on this sad bereavement—trusting that a kind Providence, which "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," will uphold and sustain them in this their day of tribulation.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions be signed by the Secretary, and addressed to the family of the deceased."

From the Minutes.

JOHN WILKINSON, Sec'y.

In Sampson county, on the 11th inst., Mr. OLLEN M. CHESNUTT, aged about 35 years, a worthy and respectable citizen.

In the City of Antwerp, (Germany,) on the 21st August last, Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, son of James Robertson, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., aged 19 years and 4 months. This interesting and promising young gentleman, the idol of his family, proceeded to Europe on a tour of recreation and improvement, full of the buoyancy and bright anticipations of intellectual youth—but had been only a few days landed on its shores when he became a victim of that awful Scourge the Cholera! Few bereavements have been more sudden and more distressingly afflicting to his devoted family, and the large circle of his affectionate friends, the measure of whose sincere grief is full to overflowing. B.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

September 15.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Brown & Elliott, Allison & Area, J Woth, J D Williams, Union Manuf Co, A C Freeman, C D Keehin, W S Latte, E Belo, R A Gowen, E L & J A Pemberton, Bonner & Christ, M Shaw, McNabb & Warner, B G Worth, W Draughon, D & W McLaurin, R S McDonald, Randolph Manuf Co, D Gee, Lash & Brothers, J P Smith & Co, J M A Drake, D McNeill, H L Mytover & Co, Cedar Falls Manuf Co, Brown & James, T S Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly, Hall & Hall, J McInnis, N P Liles, R A Stuart, W & G J Allen, C P Allen, C P Mallett, L F Carr.

September 17—Lighter Telegraph, from the Gov Graham, with goods for J Utley, H & E J Lilly, Hall & Hall, E Glover, J D Williams, J M Williams, and E W Willkings, of this place; and for Hauser & Wilson, J F Chambers, D Clewe'l, F Frieze, Gowan & March, A C Freeman, A S McDonald, Brown & Elliott, Hearn & Davis, B G Worth, D McNeill, Richmond Manuf Co, and King & Hege, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

September 5.—Schr. Henry Atkins from Boston. 7.—Brig Marshall from Boston; Schr. Margaret Jane from Hyde county. 8.—Brig Emily from Boston; Schr. Charles Mills from New York. 9.—Schrs. Industrie and Ann Somers from Philadelphia. 10.—Schrs. Mary Powell and Harrison Price from New York. 11.—Schr. E. S. Powell from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85		Lard,	6¾ a 7½	
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55		Leather, sole,	20½	
Beeswax,	18 a		Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7	
Bacon,	7 a 7¼		Molasses,	20 a 26	
Bagging,	15 a 20		Nails, cut,	5	
Cotton,	9¼ a 9¾		Oats,	30 a	
Corn,	55 a 60		Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70	
Coffee,	8 a 10		Powder,	5 00 a 6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11		Shot,	1¾ a 2	
Copperas,	2½ a 3		Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a		Do. loaf,	11 a 12½	
Flour,	4½ a 5		Salt, sack,	1 50 a 1 75	
Feathers,	28 a 30		Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60	
Flaxseed,	a 1 00		Shingles,	2 a 2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4½		Tallow,	8 a 9	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10		Wheat,	80 a	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6		Whiskey,	35 a 36	
Do. English,	3½ a 4		Wool,	11 a 12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1½		White Lead,	2 a 2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

REMARKS.—Cotton 9½ to 9¾; very little coming to market. Flaxseed $1. Wheat 80. Bacon 7 to 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8. Corn 50 to 52.—Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75. Lard 9 to 10. Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 25; Wide 5 00; Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Mill Timber 4 50 to 7 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 30; Virgin Dip 3 15; Hard 1 25. Tar 1 40. Spirits Turpentine 28.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10 to 10½. Bacon improved. No change in other articles.

At New Orleans, Cotton 8¾ to 10⅜ At Macon 9 to 9½.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10 5-16. Corn 62 to 66.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,740,027 bales, against 2,337,623 last year.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company:

THE Board of Directors passed a Resolution at their last Meeting, requiring the Stockholders in the above Company "to pay ten per cent. on the amount of their several subscriptions, on or before the 15th of September next."

This resolution was passed in July last.

B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Com.

Sept. 10, 1849. 85-1m

AGENCY FOR BANK BUSINESS.

HAVING been requested by a number of my friends in the country to attend to their Bank business here, I would inform all who may have notes to offer or renew at Bank, that I will act as their agent, and give any business of the kind intrusted to me prompt and careful attention.

I may be found as heretofore, at the Store of Mr. Josiah E. Bryan, opposite the Cape Fear Bank. R. S. CAIN.

Sept. 17, 1849. 1w-pd

LAW BOOKS MISSING.

FIRST vol. Saunders' Reports.
1st do Chitty's Blackstone.
Kinne's Analysis of Blackstone.

Law Library—
No. 46, April 1837—Sugden on Powers.
No. 64, October 1838—Powell on Devises.
No. 123, Sept. 1843—McPherson on Infants.

Persons in possession of the above volumes will oblige the owner by returning them to the office of Mr. James Banks, near Eccles's Bridge.

Sept. 1, 1849. 83-3wi

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Mrs. Nelson's LAND is postponed until the 1st day of October, Monday of Robeson Superior Court, when it will be sold at the Court House in Lumberton.

Sept. 10, 1849. 84-ts

The sale of the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above lands, ordered to be sold by the Court of Equity, is postponed until the same time, viz: 1st of October.

R. C. RHODES, C. M. E.

LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF *Books & Stationary,*

OF all kinds usually kept, just receiving and opening. Particulars hereafter.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 17, 1849.

LEATHER.

RUSSET and black Upper and Harness LEATHER, from the Wake County Tannery, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 14, 1849.

☞ Dry and green HIDES wanted.

PAINTS, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

WHITE LEAD,
Verdigris,
Chrome Green,
Paris Green,
Venetian Red,
Imperial Green,
French Yellow,
Chrome Yellow,
Spanish Brown,
Lamp Black,
Black Leather Varnish,
Linseed Oil,
Whale Oil,
Sperm Oil,
Window Glass,
Amber, Terra de Sienna, Litharge, Red Lead, Vermillion, Vandyke Brown, Prussian Blue, Pumice Stone, Putty, Gold Leaf, Drop Black, Sand Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO—BRUSHES of all kinds.

All of which are for sale low by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 17, 1849. 85-tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,

(North side Hay street, midway between the New Hotel and the Market,)

HAS just received from the north, a splendid assortment of Goods in his line, among which can be found gold and silver Watches, from $8 up to $100; gold chains; seals; keys; breast pins; ear rings; finger rings, a fine assortment; bracelets; lockets; all kinds of spectacles; gold pens, with gold and silver holders; gold pencils; studs; gold and silver belt buckles; silver combs; coral beads; card cases; a neat article of pocket books; steel beads and steel bags; purses; music boxes; plated cake baskets; plated castors; silver mugs; plated and brass candlesticks, and brass clocks. All kinds of silver spoons, (warranted pure silver.)

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Epauletts, and military goods of all kinds, from a chapeaux to a spur.

All of the above goods will be sold as cheap as they can be bought in any country, at retail.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches and jewelry.

Sept. 8, 1849. 85-3m

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

1983 SACKS SALT,

Daily Expected,

PER Brig Abigail, direct from Liverpool. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD.

The Abigail sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of August last.

Wilmington, Sept. 15, 1849. 1w

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will be absent from this place until about the 20th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give instruction in music on the Piano Forte.

Also, lessons given on the Guitar.

L. H. W. takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same.

Sept. 12, 1849. 85-tf

Carolinian copy.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS HARRIET DAVIS will open a School in Fayetteville, for girls and small boys, to commence on the first Monday in October, in J. C. Latta's house, on the corner of Cool Spring and Russell Streets, at the following prices per term: For Spelling, Reading and Writing, $3; English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, $4; Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Botany, Chemistry and Geometry, $5; Drawing and Painting, $5; Contingencies 25 cts.—per term of eleven weeks.

Sept. 17, 1849. 1w

☞ Carolinian copy once.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his PLANTATION in Marion District, S. C. It lies on Little Pee Dee River, in from one to two miles from McDuffie's Landing, and a few miles above the proposed track of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and it contains about ONE THOUSAND ACRES. The Land is very finely Timbered, and the greater part of it is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c. A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers. As to the quality of the Land, &c., I would respectfully refer to A. M. Carmichael, who lives near the place.

WM. CARMICHAEL.

Bennettsville, S. C, Sept. 15, 1849. 85-4w

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises on the 4th day of December next, the Plantation, known as Strawberry Hill, or Potter's Neck, on Carver's Creek, in Bladen county, the late residence of Dr. Wm. S. Andres, deceased. There are on the place a new, handsome and commodious dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, entirely new. The tract contains 640 acres, about one half of which is Cape Fear low land, believed to be equal in all respects to any on the River. The uncleared land is well timbered; the lowland with oak, ash, &c.; the upland with oak and pine. The fences are in good repair; there are on the place fine young orchards of choice varieties of peach and apple trees, and the whole is in a state of high improvement. Mr. Charles R. Council, who knows all about the place, (having been Dr. Andres' overseer for several years) and who is there at all times, will take pleasure in shewing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

ALSO, a tract of 25 acres, near the Mineral Spring on Carver's branch, about 3 miles from the above mentioned tract, very desirable as a summer residence.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance to be secured by good bonds, and paid at the end of one, two, and three years.

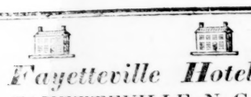
At the same time and place with the above, will also be sold, on a credit of six months, all the personal property, except the slaves, belonging to the estate, consisting of the crop, horses, a mule, cattle, hogs, a carriage, a buggy, a sulky, a library of well selected miscellaneous books, medical books, maps, prints, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, &c. &c.

Note and security will be required of the purchaser. R. E. TROY, Ex'r.

Sept. 12, 1849. 85-ts

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st of February last, my negro woman MARY, aged about 20 years, having with her a child about 9 months old. Mary is about 5 feet high and yellow



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 5000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society first rate.

Refer to Col. Thos Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.

August 2, 1849. 79tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

TO TRAVELLERS

GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain Route*, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

August 10, 1849. 80-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

July 23, 1849. 77-tf

TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the Landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

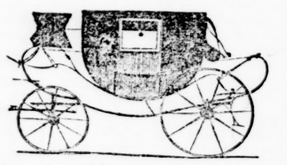
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders. COOK & TAYLOR.

August 7, 1849.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connection have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Salad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 11, 1849. 80-tf

LONDON PORTER.

CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Cockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!

Cheap for Cash.

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

July 30, 1849. 78-tf

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL AGENT

FOR THE SALE OF

All kinds of Country Produce:

Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.

Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, Owen Fennell,
John Dawson, A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C.

July 13, 1849. 76-3m

MANUFACTURING STOCK

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $3½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D,
Dean of the Faculty.

August 3, 1849. 80-10w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1849.

Percy Flowers, *et. al., vs.* Averitt Nichols, Administrator of Averitt Nichols, James Everitt Nichols.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant, James Averitt Nichols, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said James Averitt Nichols to come forward at the next Term of said Court, to be held at Whiteville, on the 2d Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, 1849.

83] THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received. J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, } 76

July 16, 1849. }

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

NEW BOOKS.

LADY Alice; or, the New Una, Charms and Counter Charms; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Poseyana: the Causes and Cure; American system of Cooking; Part 2d Roland Cashel; Ellen Munroe, a Sequel to Life in London; Pierce's Geometry; Wood & Bache's Dispensatory, &c. &c. Also a further supply of McAuley's England. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

August 10.

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

To the Ladies.

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

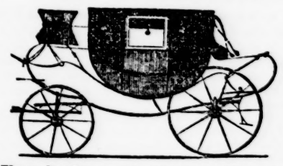
☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Order a thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA

Wonder and Blessing of the Age.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for those results.

Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catharine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentlemen spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better-indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this or the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but we have had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and specific cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Suppressed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and dyspepsia from taking it, all once become robust and full of energy, and in fact, it impercievably counteracts the ten thousand causes of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fair, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child birth—is Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great bane of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food, with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. The close the pores of the skin, and destroy the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as the driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Those ands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it